

# A Study To Assess The Knowledge of Primigravida Women Regarding New Born Care In J.K. Lon Hospital, Kota With A View To Develop An Information Booklet .”

USHA BAI

Assistant Professor, Arawali Nursing College , Sikar , Rajasthan

Corresponding E-Mail : ukumawat000@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT:

**Introduction :** Children are our future and our most precious resources. The first four weeks of life constitute the “neonatal period”. The ideal basic needs for any new born includes breathing, warmth, cleanliness, and feeding mother's milk. Then all new born babies require new born care to minimize the illness and maximize their growth and development.

**Material and methods :** The quantitative non experimental research design was used. Convenience sampling technique was used to select the sample of 100 primigravida women's from J.K LON hospital, Kota. Data collected by interview schedule questionnaire, and analysed by using descriptive statistics.

**Results :** primigravida women regarding new born care of 40 (40.00%) had Inadequate knowledge score, 32 (32.0%) had Moderately adequate knowledge score and 28 (28.0%) had Adequate knowledge score regarding new born care. Overall mean was 20.81. standard deviation was 5.588 and mean % was 69.39. Range of different knowledge score was 4-1.

**Key words :** assess , primigravida women , new born care , hospital.

## INTRODUCTION

Children are our future and our most precious resources. Health of the future children depends on the nurturing practice adopted by the family. Clearly, essential care of new born will help to prevent many new born emergencies, example umbilical cord may be the most common source of neonatal sepsis and also of tetanus infection, and good cord care could dramatically reduce the risks of these serious conditions. Breast feeding has a significant protective effect against infections, early breast feeding and the baby kept close to the mother reduce the risk of hypothermia, as well as hypoglycaemia.

WHO estimates that during the year 1995, there were more than five million new born deaths globally or 37 deaths/1000 live births, most of them occurring in developing countries..The infant

mortality rate (IMR) in the Rajasthan has come down from 55 per 1000 live births to 52 per 1000 live births, says the recently released sample registration survey (SRS) 2012 conducted by the registrar general of India.

The mother has a pivotal role to play in the life of her new born baby. If mother fails the children suffer. The mother copes with life skillfully and with pluck mother was a safeguard to their health. In spite of lapses and failures the mothers stood out as a corner stone of the family structure and remind the chief guardian of child welfare. Thus the mother is presented as the custodian of child's health. So mother should have knowledge regarding new born care.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF

# PRIMIGRAVIDA WOMEN REGARDING NEW BORN CARE IN J.K LON HOSPITAL, KOTA WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATION BOOKLET."

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding new born care among primigravida women.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge of primigravida women & selected socio demographic variables.
3. To develop and administer information booklet regarding new born care among primigravida women.

## METERIAL & METHODS

### Research approach and research design

The quantitative non experimental research design was used.

### Variables

Independent variable (IV): Source of information booklet regarding new born care among primigravida women.

Dependent variable (DV): Knowledge level of the new born care among primigravida mothers as measured by structured interview schedule.

Attributed variables (AV): Age, religion, education status of mother, Occupation, family income , type of family, Utilization of health service.

### Sample & Sampling technique

Convenience sampling technique was used to select the sample of 100 primigravida women's from J.K LON hospital, Kota.

### Sampling criteria

The following criteria are set to select sample.

#### Inclusive criteria

1. All primigravida women whoever attending antenatal clinic.
2. Primigravida women who are all available at the time of data collection.

#### Exclusive criteria

1. All multigravida women.
2. Primigravida women are who not having interest to participate.

### Development of tool

A Structured interview schedule questionnaire was prepared to assess the Knowledge of primigravida women.

### Scoring

The 30 multiple choice questions and Each correct answer was given a score of "one" and wrong answer was given a score of "zero". The total score given was 30.

The Scores were interpreted as below.

Knowledge on new born care.

- < 50% - Inadequate knowledge
- 50 – 75% - Moderately adequate knowledge
- 75% - Adequate Knowledge

### Description of the tool

**SECTION A:** It consists of demographic data with 7 items.

**SECTION B:** It consists of 30 questions pertaining to knowledge domain Regarding new born care under 5 aspects which is mentioned below.

ASPECT I: Maintenance of personal hygiene.

ASPECT II: Thermoregulation.

ASPECT III: Breast feeding.

ASPECT IV: Immunization.

ASPECT IV: Umbilical Cord Care.

### Data collection procedure

The main study was conduct after getting permission from medical superintendent of J.K Lon Hospital Kota . They were selected by using convenient sampling technique. Written consent was obtained from them and they were interviewed by using structured interview schedule that consists of part I demographic data and part II multiple choice questionnaire. A time limit of 30 –40 minutes was taken for each sample for the interview. Data collected then tabulated and analysed .

### RESULTS

Primigravida women regarding new born care of 40 (40.00%) had Inadequate knowledge score, 32 (32.0%) had Moderately adequate knowledge score and 28 (28.0%) had adequate knowledge score regarding new born care.

**Table- 1** Distribution of knowledge score of regarding new born care among primigravida women in terms of range, mean, mean percentage, and standard deviation

s.n.		Marks	Mean	S.D	Mean %
1	Maintenance of personal hygiene (1-3)	3	2.47	.881	82.33
2	Thermoregulation. (4-8)	5	3.90	1.133	78.00
3	Breast feeding (9 - 22)	14	10.70	4.11	76.42
4	Immunization(23-27)	5	4.11	1.230	82.20
5	Umbilical Cord Care(28-30)	3	2.66	.755	86.66
	<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	30	23.84	3.956	79.46

In Table-9 it is depicted that area wise mean of general information on Maintenance of personal hygiene was 2.47, standard deviation .881 and mean % score 82.33, Thermoregulation was 3.90, standard deviation 1.133 and mean % score 78.00, Breast feeding was 10.70, standard deviation 4.11 and mean % score 76.42,, Immunization was 4.11, standard deviation 1.230 and mean % score 82.20, Umbilical Cord Care was 2.66, standard deviation 0.755 and mean % score 86.66 and knowledge scores was 23.84, standard deviation 3.956 and mean % score 79.4.

#### MEAN SCORE

**Table-2: Overall Range, mean, standard deviation and mean % of knowledge score**

Grade	Range	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean %
Poor	4			
Good	11	20.81	5.588	69.39
Excellent	13			

In Table-2 it is depicted that overall mean was 20.81. standard deviation was 5.588 and mean % was 69.39. Range of different knowledge score was 4-13.

#### Recommendations:

- A similar study can be replicated by using a larger sample
- A comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge of primigravida women with postnatal women.
- Follow up study could be conducted to determine the effectiveness of information

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